In Poland, where, in 1921, the Jews formed 10-4 per cent of the population, their percentage was

	Per cent.
In the villages	3-7
„ towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants	33-4
„ „ „ more „ „ „	31-6

In a few towns the Jews formed even the majority of the population—at Bialystok 51-6 per cent, and at Rovno 71-2. The Jewish appearance especially of the small and middle-sized Polish towns is enhanced by the Jews having their shops and offices in the chief thoroughfares, and doing a good deal of their business in the street.

Also in Lithuania, White Russia, and Carpatho-Riissia, the Jews form 30-40 per cent of the town population, and in the Ukraine, according to census of 1926, 23 per cent. On the other hand, in Central and Western Europe the proportion of Jews among the urban population of the country does not exceed 5 per cent.

(6) FORMATION OF GHETTOS

In the cities the Jews often concentrate in certain quarters, as in the medieval ghettos. In the Middle Ages this was originally done for reasons of security and for the easier observance of religious customs, and it was only in the fifteenth century that this voluntary segregation came to be enforced by law. The tendency to form ghettos is

now strongest in countries -with large numbers of recent immigrants; but it is not peculiar to the Jews —similarly the Italians, Armenians, Syrians, and Chinese have in New York their own districts. The first immigrants form a nucleus in some quarter where rents are low, access to their workshops is easy, and a place of worship near. Further immigrants tend to settle round that nucleus, and, shel-tered in it, gradually acquire the language and customs of